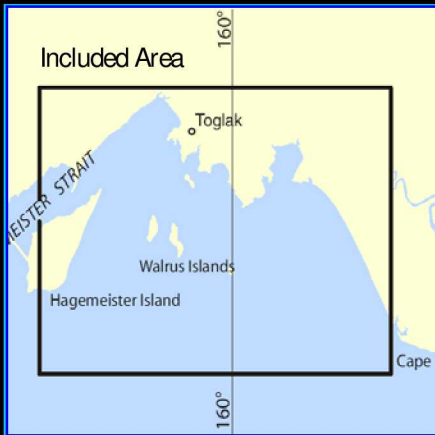


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

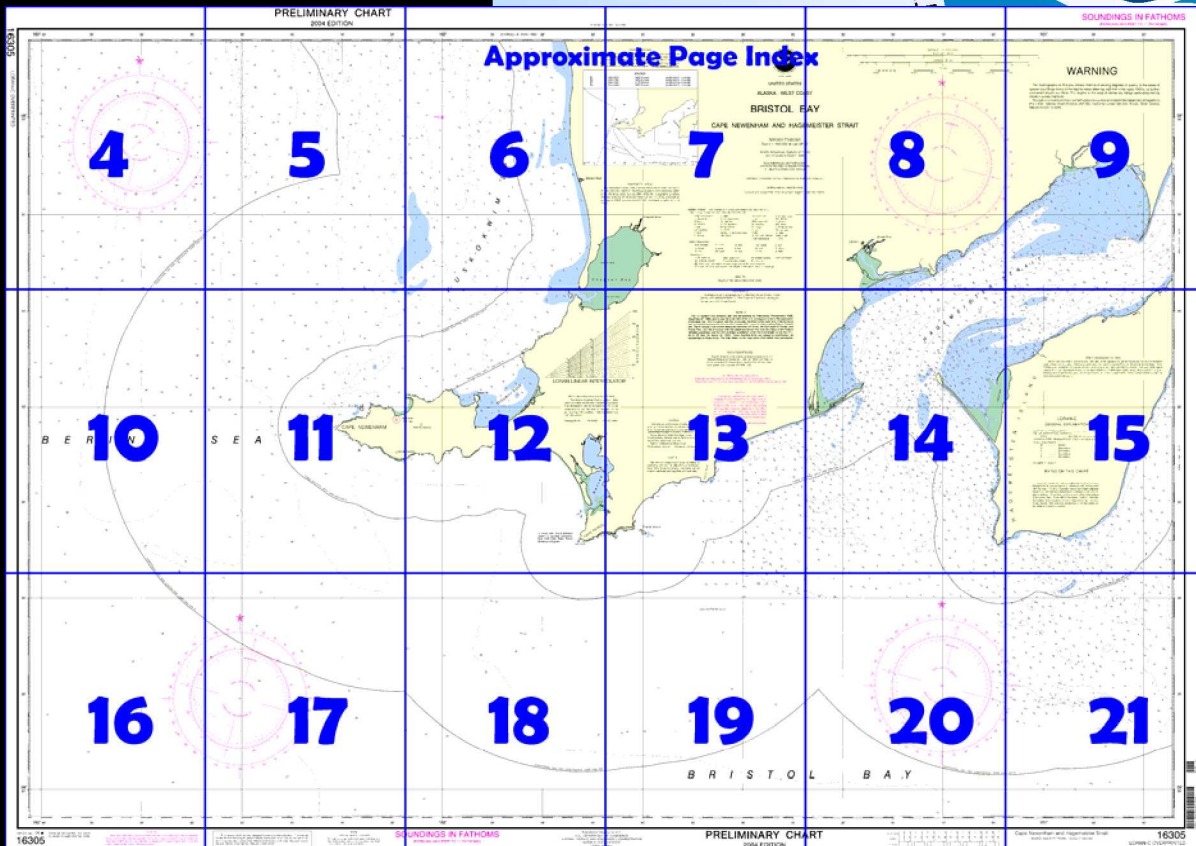
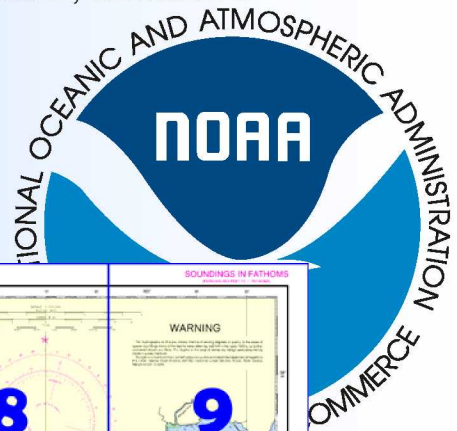
## Bristol Bay - Togiak Bay and Walrus Islands

(NOAA Chart 16315)

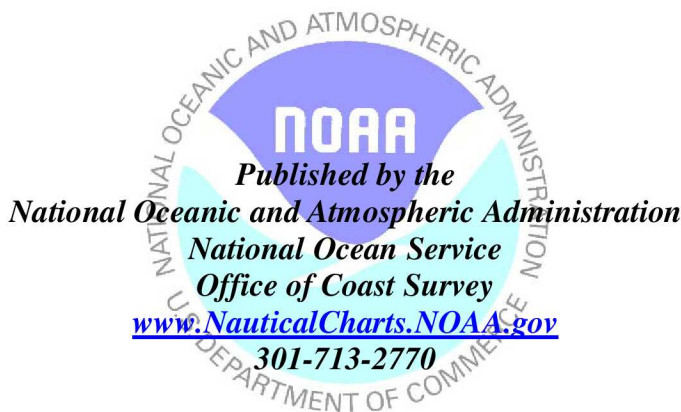


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

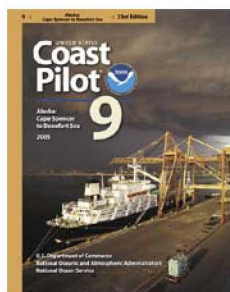
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 8 excerpts]

(231) **Kulukak Bay**, entered between **Kulukak Point**, 38 miles NW of Cape Constantine, and **Right Hand Point**, about 9 miles WSW, is shoal; there is a depth of 3 fathoms just inside the entrance and the N half dries at low water. The buildings of an abandoned native village are above the bluff at the NW corner of the bay.

(235) **Right Hand Point** is the S extremity of a mountainous peninsula that separates Kulukak Bay from Togiak Bay.

(236) **Walrus Islands**, consisting of three islands and three above-water rocks, are in the approach to Togiak Bay. Several shoals of 3 fathoms or less are between the islands as well as S of the group. Shoaling is rapid after reaching a depth of 3 fathoms, requiring continuous sounding while navigating these waters. Thick weather is frequent in this area, and often the higher islands are fog-capped when the weather is otherwise clear. The diurnal range of tide is 9.5 feet. The land areas and adjacent waters

of Round Island, Crooked Island, High Island, Summit Island, The Twins, and Black Rock are established as the **Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary**.

(237) **Round Island**, the easternmost of the group, is 1,410 feet high and is about 10 miles SSW of Right Hand Point. Access within a three mile radius of Round Island is prohibited without a permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The W side of the island is precipitous and bare in the lower elevations. A narrow beach makes around the E side. To the N the island terminates in a distinct pinnacle rock. A reef, bare in places and consisting of sand and smooth boulders, extends about 1.3 miles NW of the pinnacle rock.

(238) Indifferent anchorage may be found about 1 mile NE of the island in about 11 fathoms, hard sand bottom.

(239) **Crooked Island**, 1,254 feet high, is 9 miles WNW of Round Island; it is almost entirely covered by tundra. There are large coves on both the SW and E sides of the island. These coves have been reported to be shoal; the 3-fathom curve extending about 2 miles offshore on the W side of the island. About 0.5 mile off the E side of the island just S of the large cove, anchorage with protection from W to SW winds and good holding ground can be found. A bank, covered 2 fathoms or less, is about 1.5 miles off the NW side of the island. Shoal extends the full length of the W side of the island.

(240) **High Island**, the westernmost of the Walrus group, is 1,716 feet high and is 2 miles W of Crooked Island; this island is steep-to on its E and W sides, with a few strips of sand beach.

(241) **The Twins** are two isolated rocks 3 miles S of Crooked Island. The larger is 300 feet high; the lower and SW of the two is 100 feet high.

(242) **Black Rock**, 131 feet high, is 3 miles E of the N part of Crooked Island. From the air the rock appears to be an upthrust on a submerged ridge, the axis of which parallels that of Crooked Island. Black Rock, the SE tangent of Crooked Island, and the Twins are very nearly on range.

(243) **Summit Island**, 801 feet and 505 feet high near the S and N ends, respectively, is 8.5 miles WNW of Right Hand Point, and 2 miles from the E shore of Togiak Bay. Good anchorage, in 5 to 6 fathoms and sheltered from SW weather, may be had in a bight about 0.5 mile off the middle of the NE side of the island in 5 to 6 fathoms, sand bottom.

(244) **Togiak Bay**, N of the Walrus Islands, and about midway between Cape Constantine and Cape Newenham, is shoal; the head of the bay uncovers to the S for 3 to 4 miles. A submerged ledge and rock extend 0.2 and 0.5 mile, respectively, from **Rocky Point** at the E entrance of the bay.

(245) **Togiak** is near the head of the bay. The waters off Togiak are shallow and not navigable during low water. Good anchorage can be had for deeper draft vessels on the E side of the bay about 1 mile off **Anchor Point** in 5 to 6 fathoms of water, sand bottom.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**NOTE C**  
The mariner is advised that this aid to navigation is a privately maintained, user activated, aeronautical beacon.

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 58°40'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.  
Tuklung Mt, AK WNG-525 162.425 MHz

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.766" southward and 7.915" westward to agree with this chart.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz

PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL

9990.....99,000 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M.....Master

W.....Secondary

X.....Secondary


Y.....Secondary

Z.....Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.



**NOTE B**  
Numerous rocks and boulders have been reported throughout Nunavachak Bay. Due to these obstructions, depths within Nunavachak Bay may be from 3 feet to 7 feet less than charted.

**NOTE X**  
The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence. The Puerto Rico natural resources boundary is the limit of the commonwealth's jurisdiction under Public Law 96-205, March 12, 1980; 94 Stat. 91.

**COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)**  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

**NOTE D**  
The land areas and adjacent waters within 3 nautical miles of Round Island, Crooked Island, High Island, Summit Island, The Twins and Black Rock are within the Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary.  
Access to Round Island and waters within 3 nautical miles of Round Island is prohibited without a permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation in Dillingham or Anchorage.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)					
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):					
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower		
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating		
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds		
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector		
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles		
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick		
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white		
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle		
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow		
Bottom characteristics:					
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft	
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells	
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky	
Miscellaneous:					
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged		
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported			
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.					
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.					

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**SOURCE DIAGRAM**  
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

16315

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

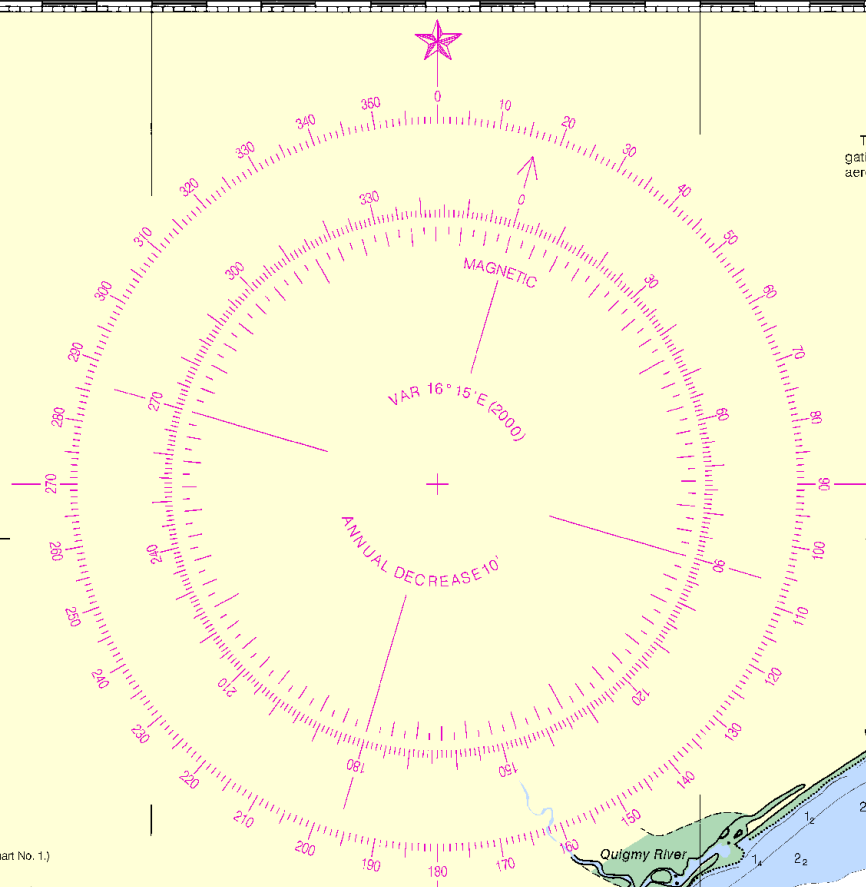
161° 55' 50' 45' 40'

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

The marine gation is a priv  
aeronautical t



**ABBREVIATIONS** (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT LHO lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mk marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		Rh radiobeacon	Y yellow

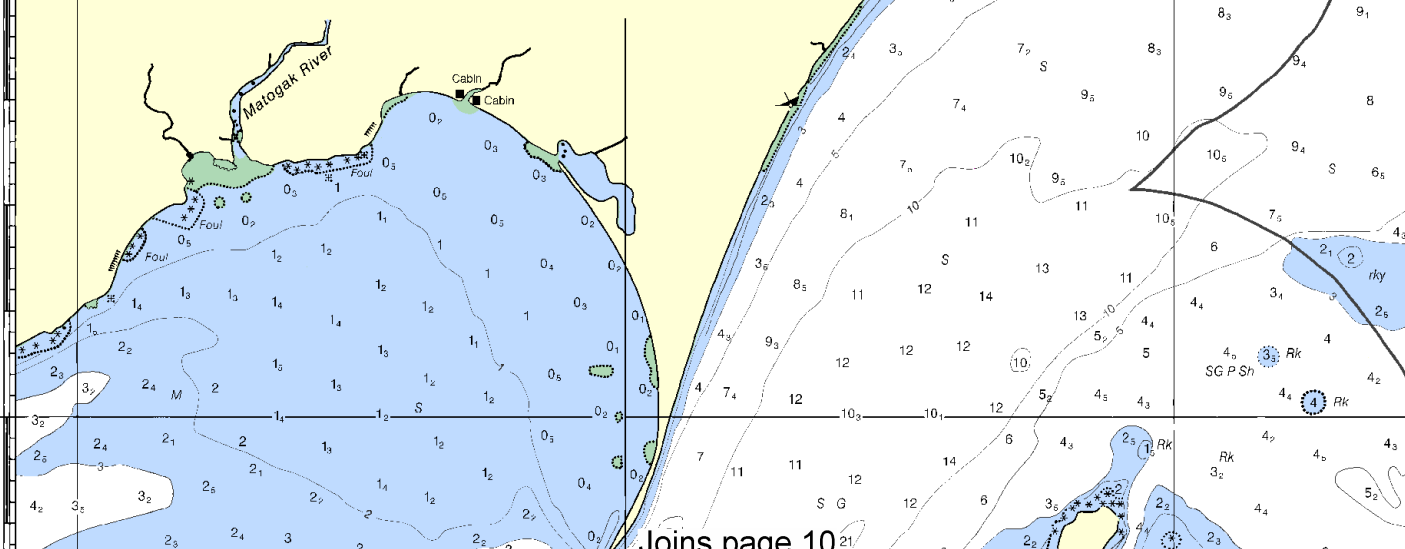
**Bottom characteristics:**

Bld boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

**Miscellaneous:**

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
LD existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Re reported	

21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.  
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.



4



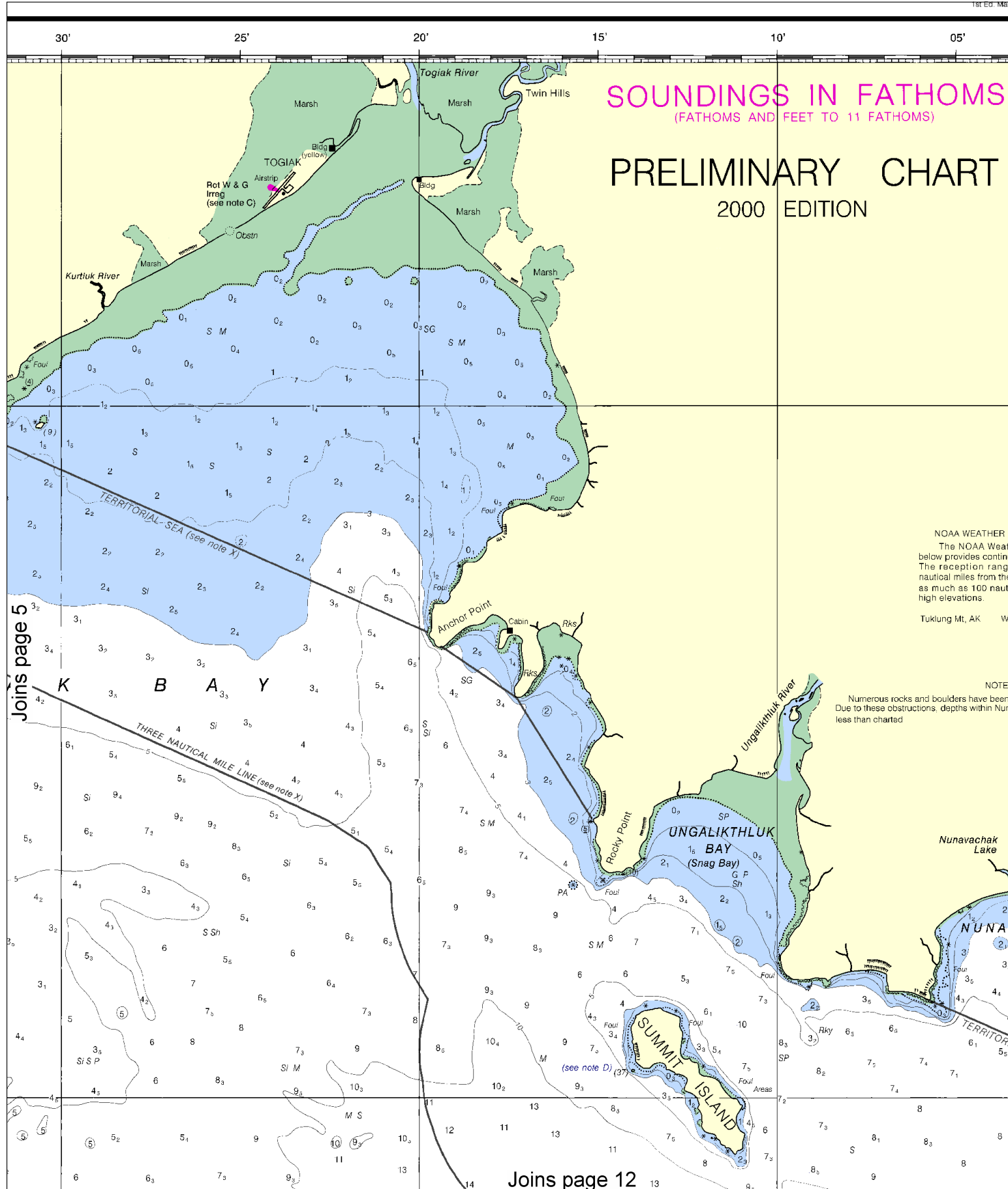
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.







160°

55'

50'

45'

40'



UNITED STATES  
ALASKA - WEST COAST

**BRISTOL BAY**  
**TOGIAK BAY AND WALRUS ISLANDS**

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 58°40'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**RADIO BROADCASTS**

Weather Radio station listed  
in this chart. Frequency is typically 20 to 40  
miles from the antenna site, but can be  
greater for stations at

WNG-525 162.425 MHz

**TELEVISION**

As reported throughout Nunavachak Bay  
Nunavachak Bay may be from 3 feet to 7 feet

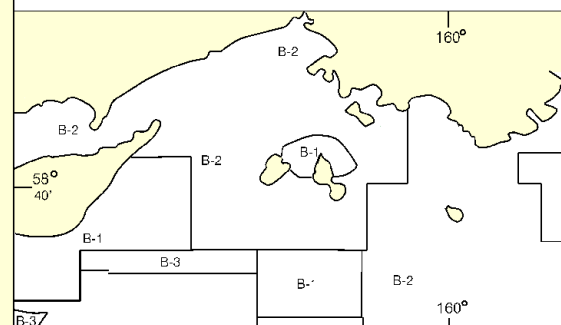
**HORIZONTAL DATUM**

The horizontal reference datum of this chart  
is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which  
for charting purposes is considered equivalent  
to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).  
Geographic positions referred to the North  
American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an  
average of 2.766" southward and 7.915" westward  
to agree with this chart.

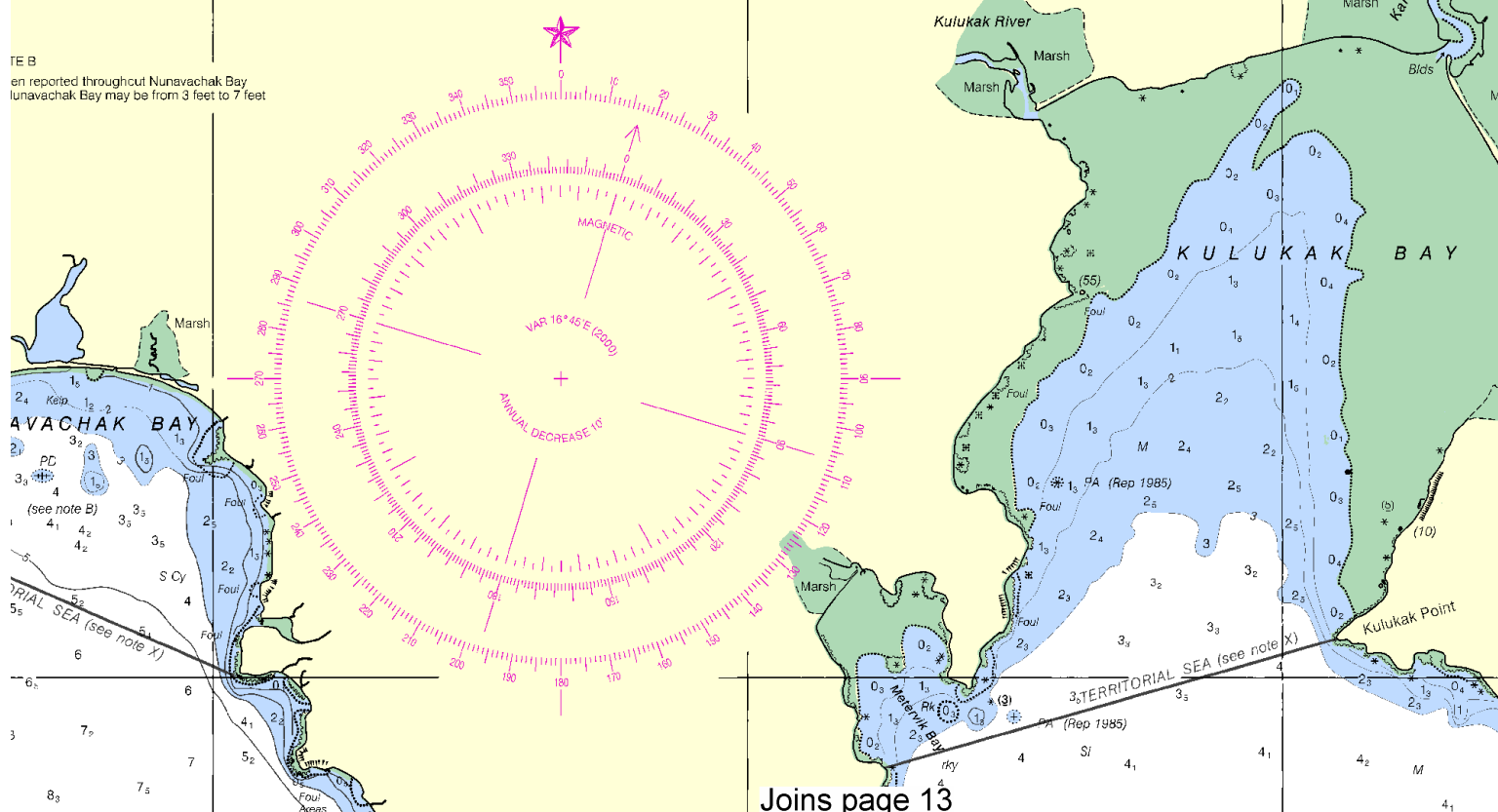
**SOURCE DIAGRAM**

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent  
survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Survey  
information is banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels  
by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed  
and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States

**SOURCE**  
B-1 1990-2000  
B-2 1970-1989  
B-3 1940-1969  
NOS Surveys  
NOS Surveys  
NOS Surveys



Joins page 8



Joins page 13

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

**7**

55'

50'

45'

40'

35'



UNITED STATES  
ALASKA - WEST COAST

# BRISTOL BAY

TOGIAK BAY AND WALRUS ISLANDS

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 58°40'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.766" southward and 7.915" westward to agree with this chart.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

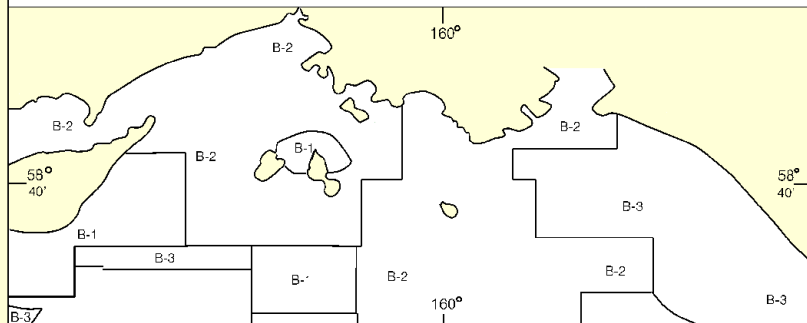
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

B-1 1990-2000  
B-2 1970-1989  
B-3 1940-1969

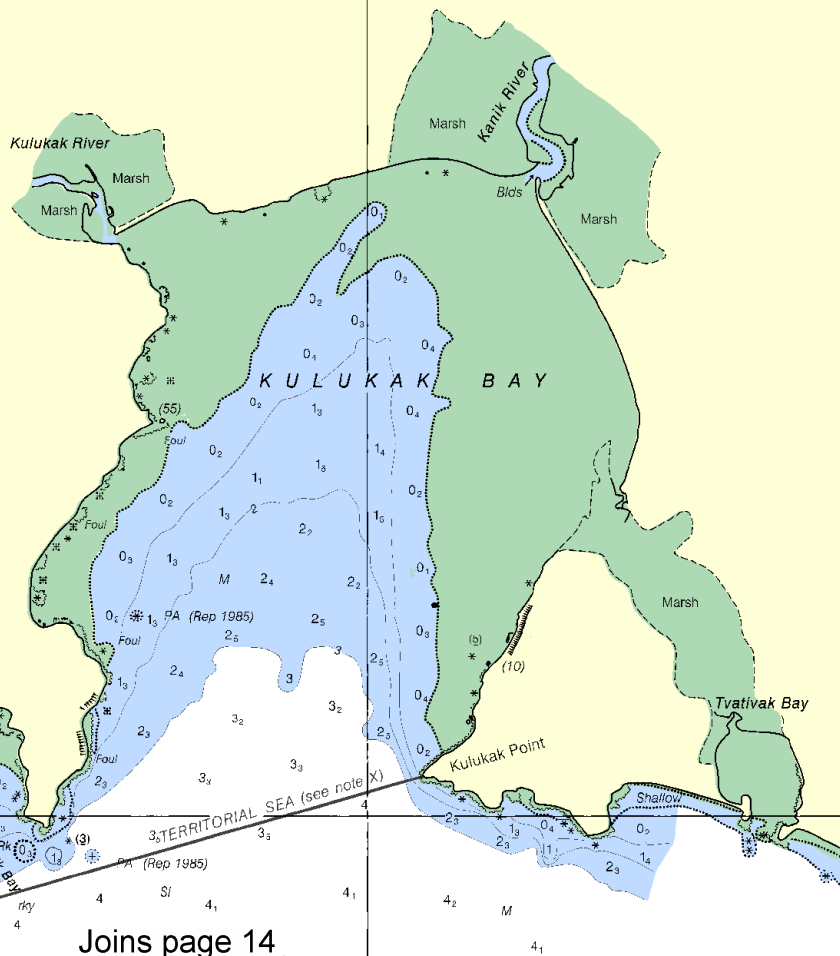
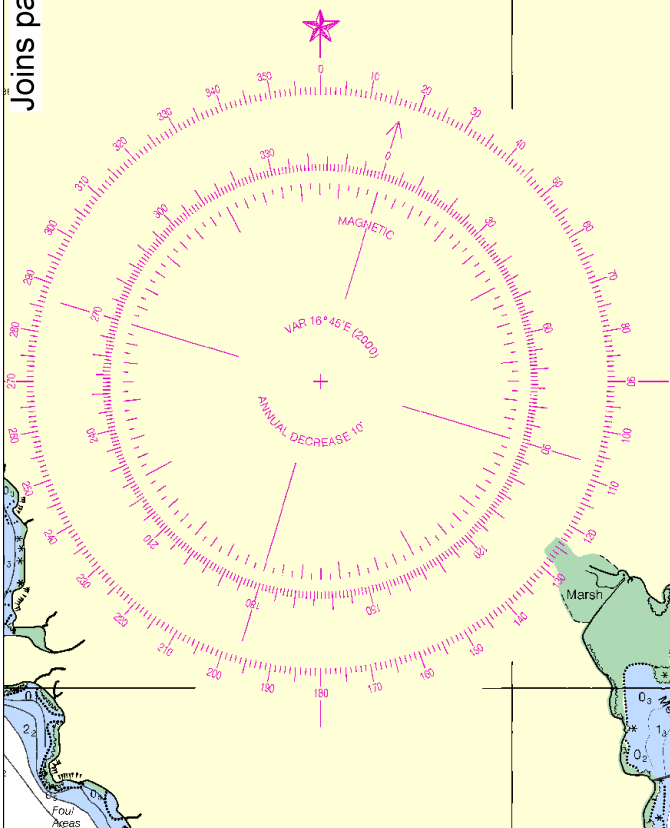
## SOURCE

NOS Surveys  
NOS Surveys  
NOS Surveys

Partial bottom coverage  
Partial bottom coverage  
Partial bottom coverage



Joins page 7



Joins page 14

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.



8



30'

25'

20'

15'

159° 10'

16315

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

## WARNING

The hydrography on this preliminary chart is of varying degrees of quality. In the areas of sparse soundings many of the depths were taken by lead line in the early 1900's, so further uncharted shoals are likely. The depths in the area of dense soundings were acquired by modern survey methods.

Navigators should use this chart with extreme caution and report discrepancies or hazards to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CG22), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

This preliminary chart is distributed as an interim product while modern surveys are being conducted. Each winter for the next several years a new edition will be published showing the unverified data collected the previous summer. When all surveys are completed, a final chart meeting modern charting standards will be published.

OUR SEAS AND OUR SKIES



OF EXCELLENCE AT NOAA

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

Tuklung Radio Tower  
o Weather WNG-525  
162.425 MHz

## NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1989, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence. The Puerto Rico natural resources boundary is the limit of the commonwealth's jurisdiction under Public Law 96-205, March 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 91.

## NOTE D

The land areas and adjacent waters within 3 nautical miles

Joins page 15

59°

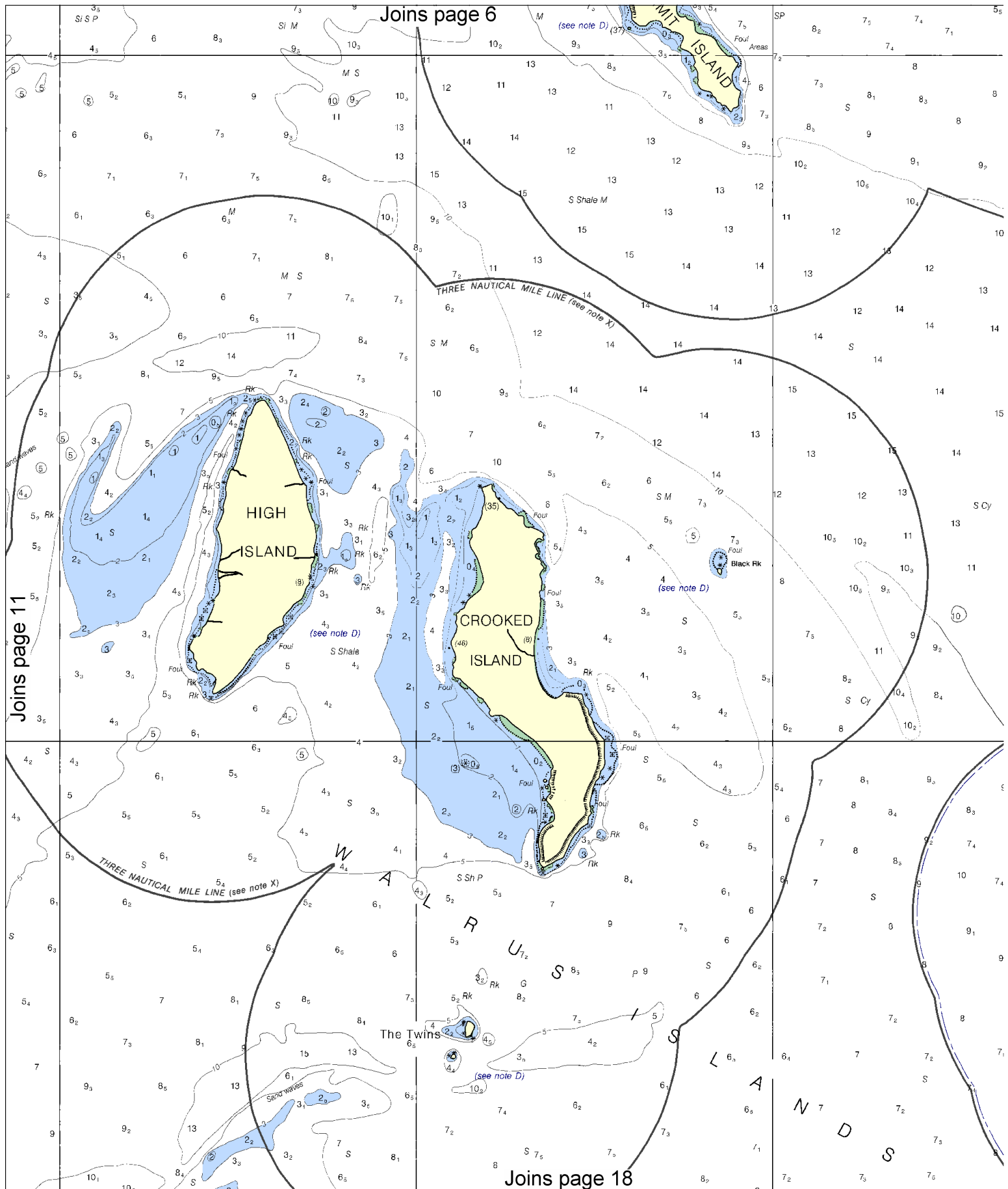
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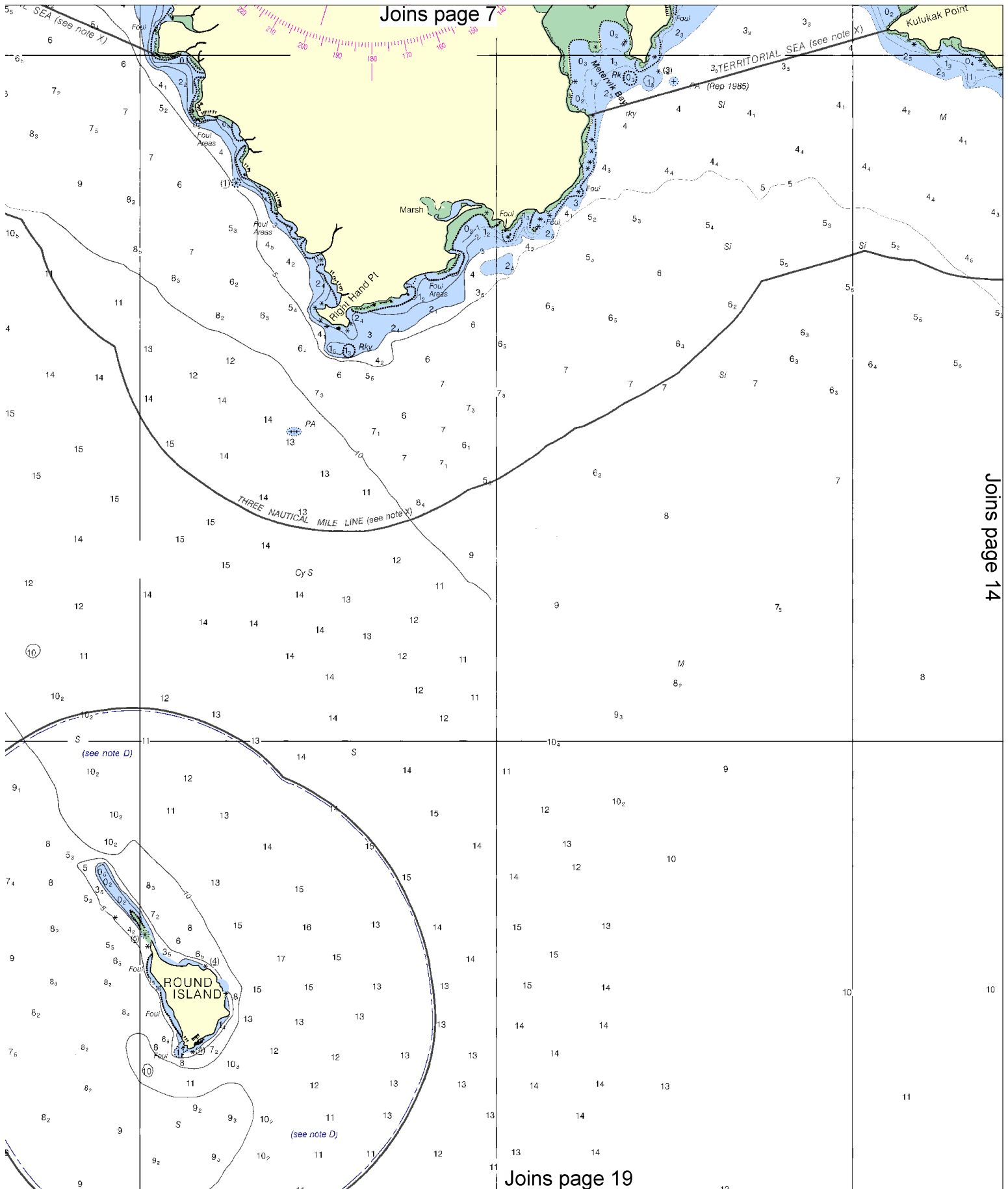
50°

100





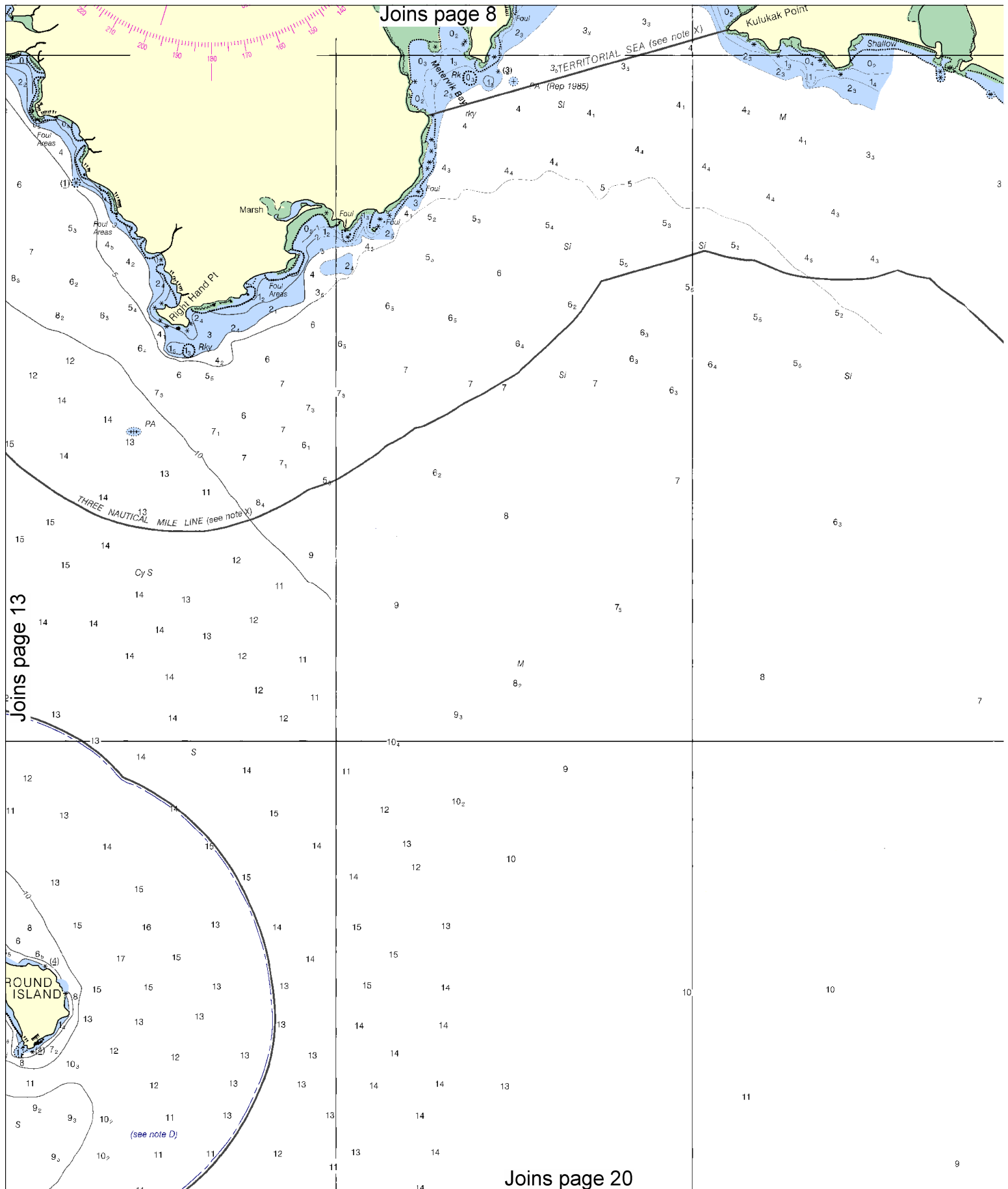




Joins page 7

Joins page 14

Joins page 19



Joins page 13

Joins page 8

Joins page 20

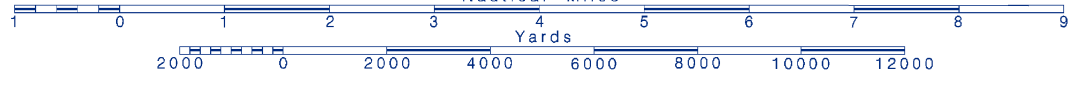
14



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

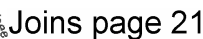
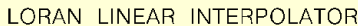
See Note on page 5.



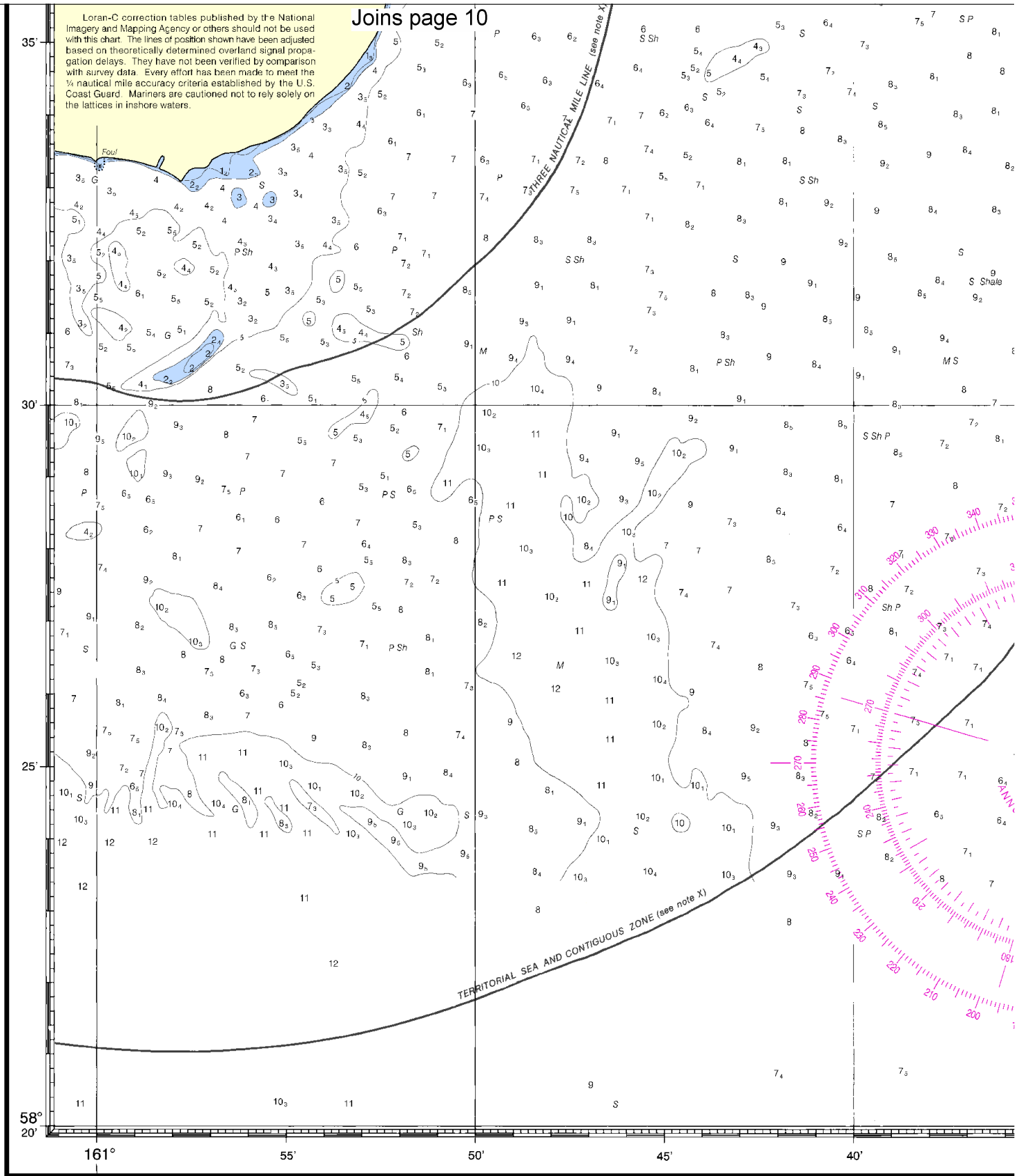
Joins page 9

The land areas and adjacent waters within 3 nautical miles of Round Island, Crooked Island, High Island, Summit Island, The Twins and Black Rock are within the Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary.

Access to Round Island and waters within 3 nautical miles of Round Island is prohibited without a permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation in Dillingham or Anchorage.



Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.



10th Ed., July 29/00

16315

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

NOTE

PRELIMINARY CHART

A map or chart printed and distributed for temporary use with the proviso that it will later be superseded.

SC

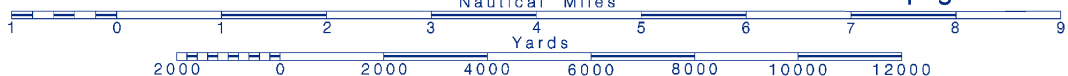
16



Printed at reduced scale.

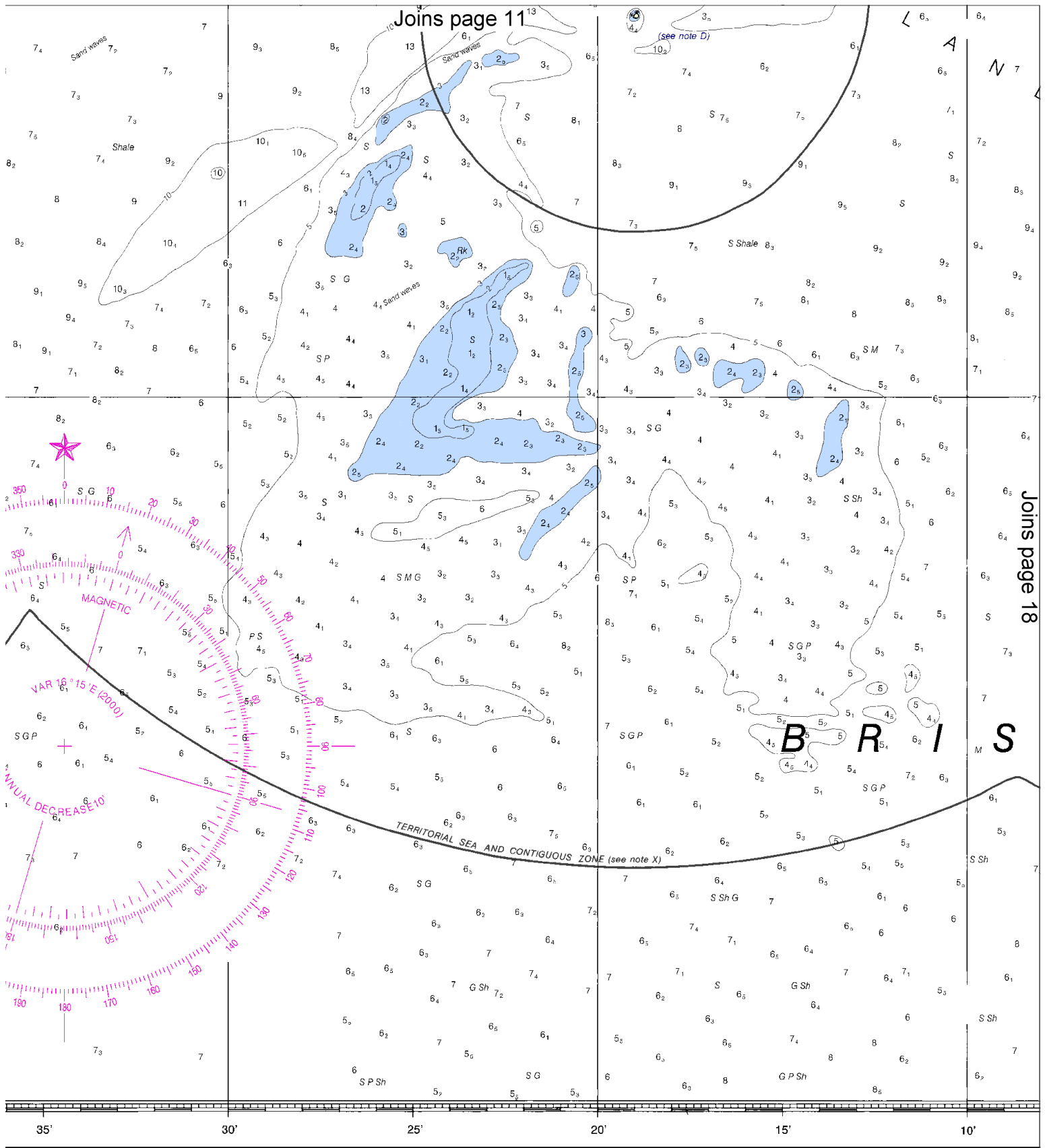
SCALE 1:100,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 11

Joins page 18



**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOC.

(see note D)

Joins page 17

IN FATHOMS  
(FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division, Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Published at Washir  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSP  
NATIONAL OCEAN  
COAST SURV

# 18



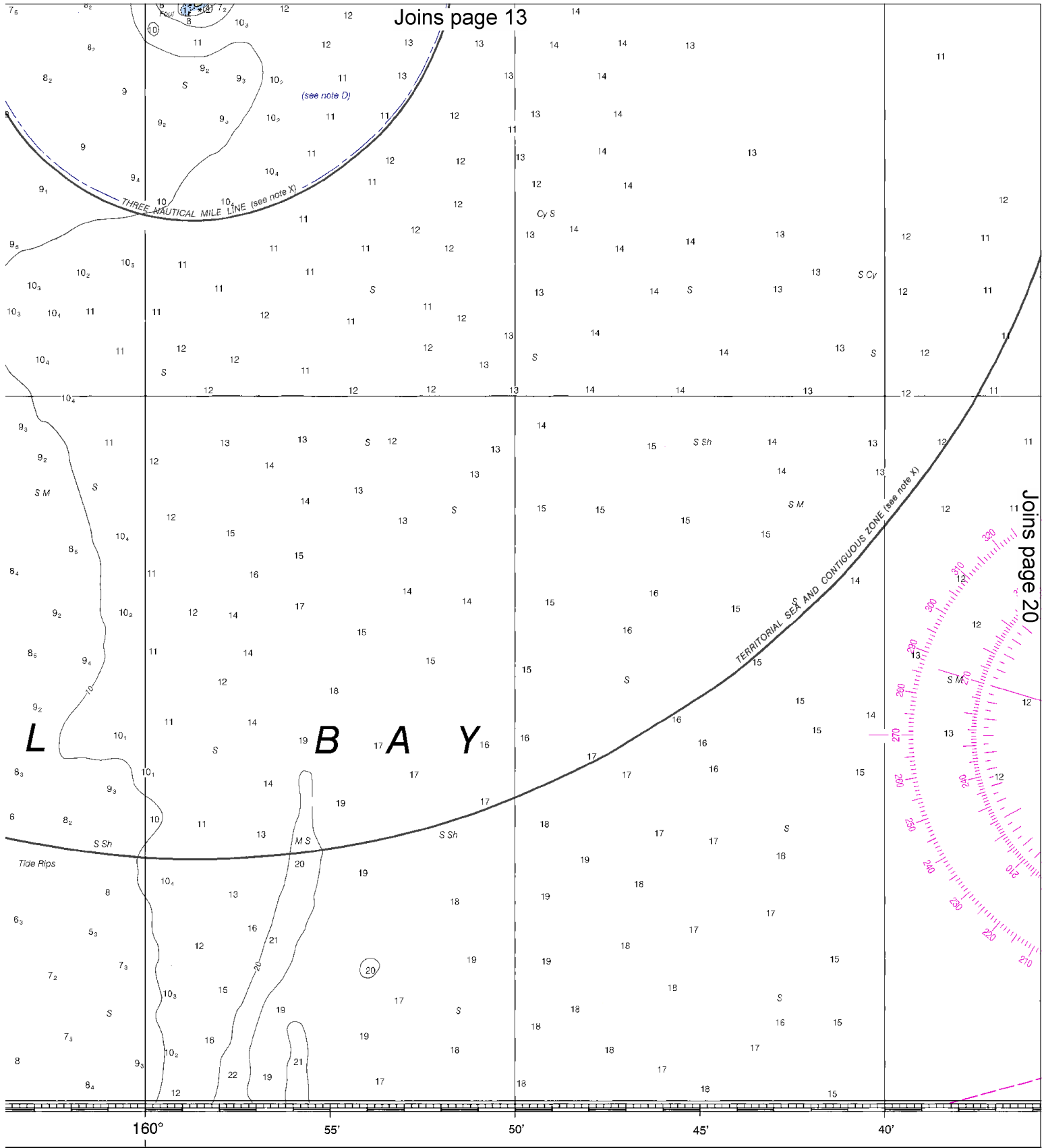
Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:100,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 13

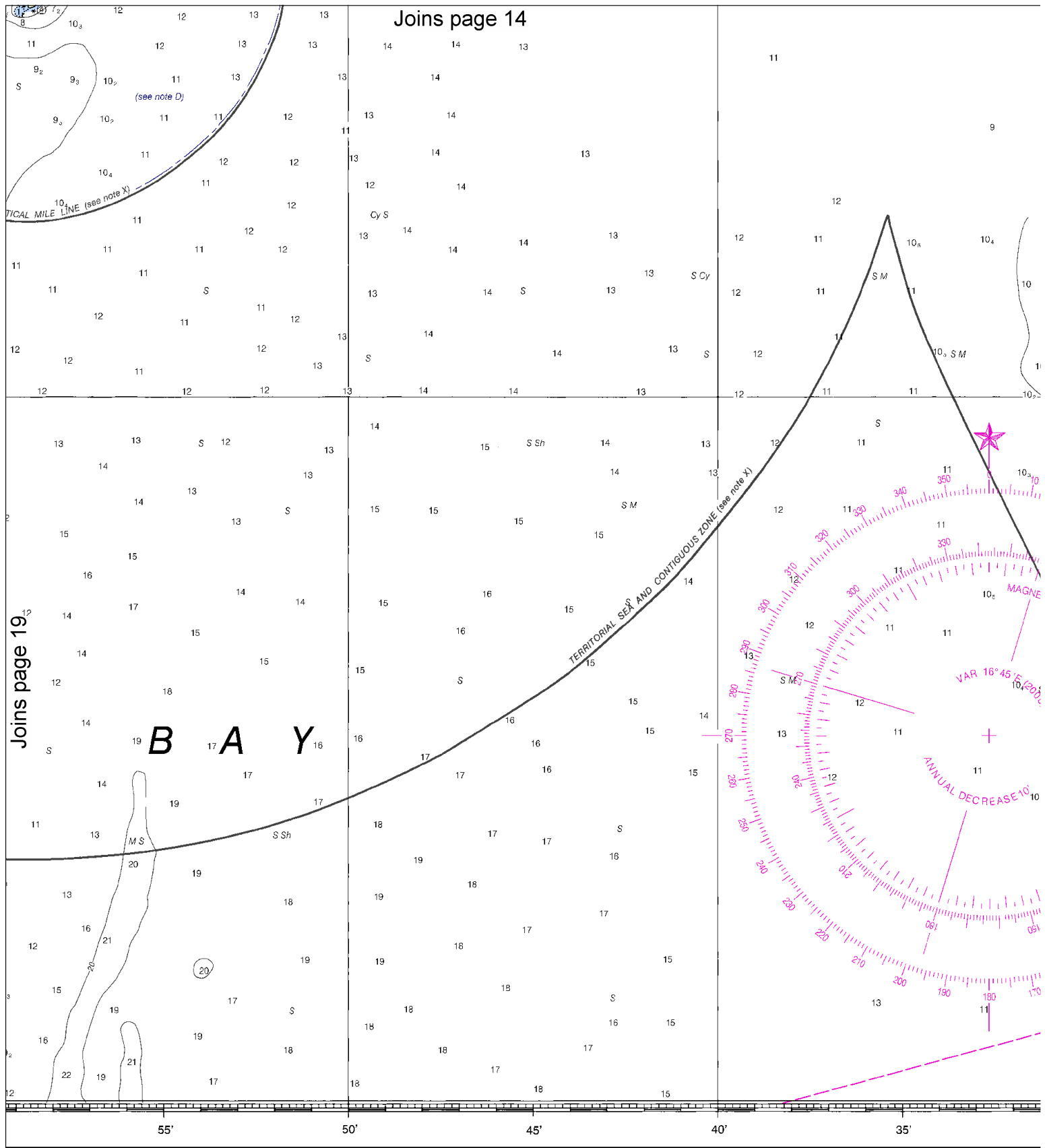


Joins page 20

Washington, D.C.  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NAUTIC ADMINISTRATION  
NAUTIC SERVICE  
NAVY

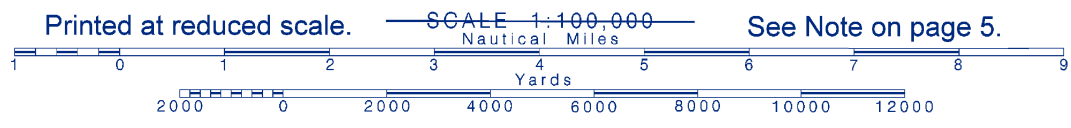
PRELIMINARY CHART

FAT  
F  
ME

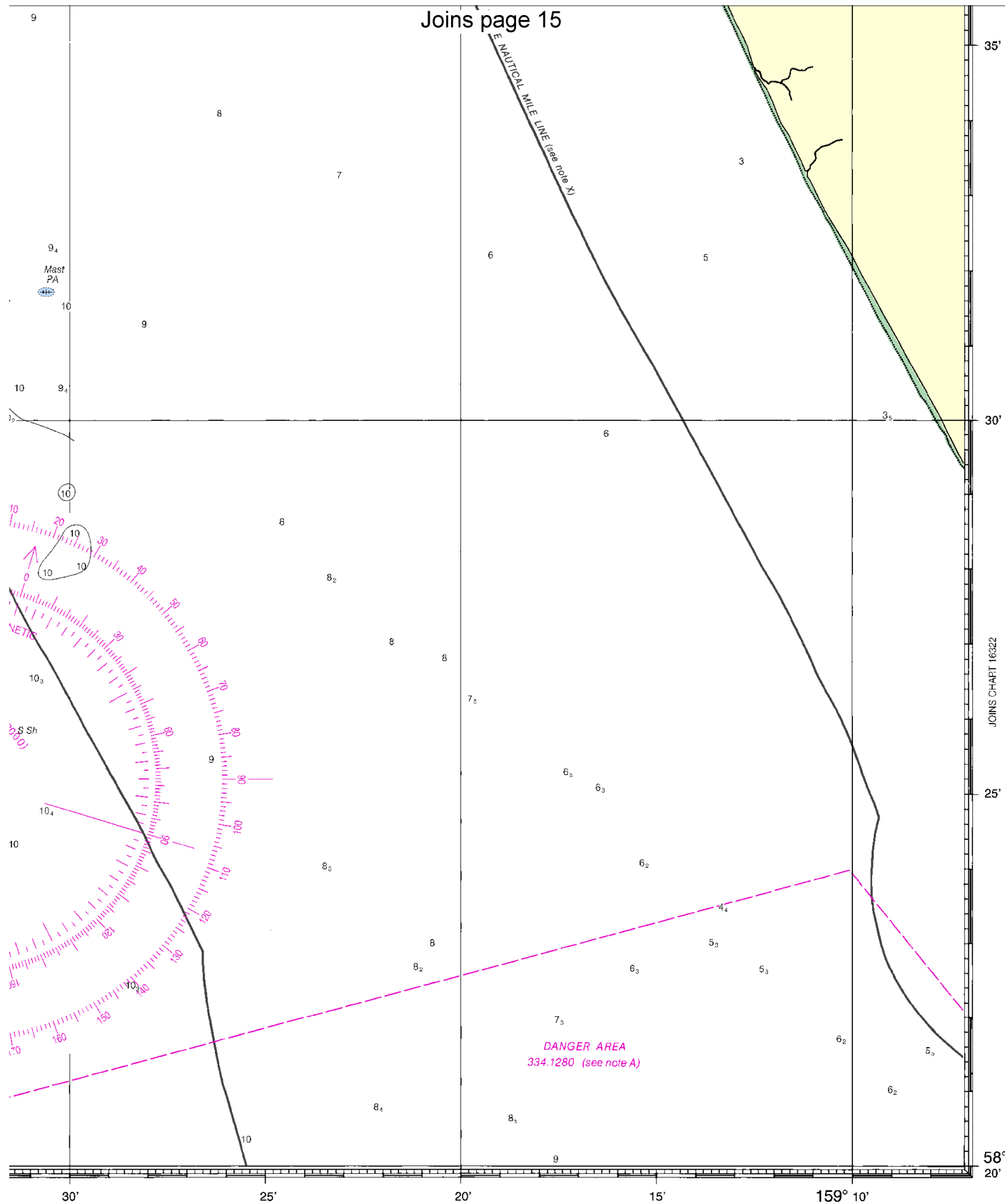


PRELIMINARY CHART  
2000 EDITION

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6



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JOINS CHAPT 16322

ED. NO. 10

NSN 7642014014616  
NIMA STOCK NO. 16BC016315

TOGIAK BAY AND WALRUS ISLANDS

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:100,000

16315

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

21

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENC<sup>®</sup>s are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENC<sup>®</sup>s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENC<sup>®</sup>s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNC<sup>™</sup>s are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNC<sup>™</sup>s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNC<sup>™</sup>s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).